staff, at the District level, an Assistant Project Officer, DRDA and at the field level, an Additional Gram Sevika per Block are provided for this purpose. Advisory Committee with representation of women, voluntary agencies and research bodies have also been set up at the Centre and States.

Losses incurred by deep sea fishing industry

*206. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the deep-sea fishing industry is incurring losses;

(b) if so, the losses incurred by it during the last three years alongwith the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to revitalise the industry specially in the field of export promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c) The deep-sea fishing industry faced problems in the year 1987-1990 due to low catch, fall in the price of shrimp in the international market and agitation by a section of crew resulting in idling of the vessels. The exact estimate of losses incurred by various companies is not available. The situation has reportedly improved in the current fishing season as the catches of deep sea fishing vessels have since improved and the exports of marine products are showing increasing trend. For revitalising the industry a scheme for rehabilitation has been formulated, the salient features of which are given in Statement I" (*See* below) for boosting exports, various schemes that are under implementation are given in State ment 'II'.

Statement-I

The main highlights of the scheme are as under:—

(a) All those companies in respect of which liability for payment of interest and/or repayment of the principal amount of the loan had commenced before June 30, 1987, would repay the entire overdues on account of interest and principal repayment as on June 30, 1987 before the commencement of the rehabilitation package. Of the total overdues, an amount equivalent to 10 per cent of the overdues would be payable within a month and the balance 90 per cent within six months of the commencement of the scheme.

(b) In case of the companies where the payment of interest and/or payment of principal amount of loan had not commenced till June 30, 1987, the concerned Company would pay 25 per cent of the overdues as on June 30, 1990 in the same manner as stated in para (a) above.

(c) As a part of the rehabilitation package the penal interest would be waived and interest would be computed at the document rate for the period commencing from July 1987 to June, 30, 1991. The interest for the period ending June 30, 1991, this computed would be capitalised and added to the principal amount of loan.

(d) The Govt. of India would consider providing additional loans for financial increase in the cost of the vessel on account of exchange fluctuations in respect of imported vessels where the payment to the yards are outstanding or the vessels are yet to the delivered.

(e) The Government of India/SCICI would consider providing additional loans to meet the cost of increase in the cost of indigenous vessel where the payments to the yards are yet to be delivered.

(f) The Government of India/SCICI would consider providing additional loans to meet the cost of repair of the vessel owned by companies availing of this rehabilitation package.

(g) SCICI would consider additional loan for modification/additions of fishing gear for diversified fishing gy the existing trawlers.

Statement II

Government are implementing various schemes for boosting exports from fishery industry. A few of them are as follows:—

1. Acquisition of resource specific deep sea fishing vessels by Indian companies for exploitation of fishery resources.

2. New policy on joint ventures in deep sea fishing and processing, leasing of foreign fishing vessels and Test fishing has been announced.

3. Provision of 33 per cent subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels.

4. Provision of loan facility on soft terms by shipping Credit and Investment Company of India.

5. Systematic and intensive survey of resources and training of deep sea fishing operatives.

6. Equity participation by Marine Products Export Development Authority in deep sea fishing projects.

7. Supply of diesel oil at international price.

8. Subsidy for setting up of shrimp hatchery.

9. Subsidy on acquisition of Individually Quick Freezing machine/accessories.

10. Subsidy to sea food processing units to acquire refrigerated trucks for transport of frozen marine products.

11. Subsidy to instal machinery for production of quality ice required for in-plant use.

12. Subsidy for acquisition of improved type of plate freezer.

13. Subsidy on upgradation of deffi-cient cold storage.

14. Subsidy for acquisition of generator set.

15. Subsidy on setting up of mini laboratories.

Prices of Imported Fertilizer

*207. SHRI SOM PAL:

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of imported fertilizer are moving up and inflating import bill;

(b) what is the estimated consumption of imported fertilizer and indigenously produced fertilizer this year; and

(c) what is the price parity between imported and local fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI CHINTA MOHAN): (a) to (c) The average price of imported fertilizers contracted during the current year (till Nov. 91) has been higher than the same contracted during the preceding year.

The estimated consumption of fertilizer both imported as well as indigenous in the current year is expected to be as follows:

(In lakh tonnes)

UREA	147·00
DAP	48·8
MOP	17·1
NPK	37·1
OTHERS (SSP+A/S+CAN+SOP)	45·5
	295·5

The price at which fertilizers are made available to the farmers is uniform throughout the country. The consumer price notified by Government does not make a distinction between the imported and indigenous fertilizers. The cost of indigenously manufactured fertilizer varies